

NOTES ON TWO LITTLE KNOWN APHID PAPERS  
PUBLISHED BY LUIGI MACCHIATI.

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Through the generosity of Dr. Minos Martelli I have recently come into possession of photo-reproductions of two Aphid papers by Prof. Luigi Macchiati about which little appears to be known. The new genus described in one, has not been recorded in Aphid literature, or by Neave in Vol. III of his *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, neither have the species described as new in this paper been recorded in Aphid literature, or in such species lists as those published by Wilson and Patch. Neither Wilson or Patch seem to have seen the original of the second paper, of which I already had a reprint from the Buckton library.

*Myzus roseum* is described as a new species on what would be pages 512 and 513, if these pages were numbered. Both alate and apterous viviparous females are described. Pages 512 and 513 are identical except that page 512 has the words *Memoire Originali* in large type at the top. My reprint does not repeat the descriptions and the pages are numbered from 1-4, the description of *Myzus roseum* being on the title page which is not numbered, and which is the same as that of page 513 of the original. The food plant is given as *Zucca* on page 512 of the original, this is changed to *Yucca* in ink on page 513 there being no Y in the Italian alphabet, this page also bears a correction in the title, the word *tre* being inked out and the letter *e* of the word *nuove* changed to *a*. Similar changes have been made in my reprint copy, most likely by Macchiati himself. Both Wilson and Patch indicate the species name as *roseus* and list the host plants as *Rosa centifolia*, *R. gallica* and *Yucca* sp. Only the last host is indicated in the original description, and I have found no others listed in the papers by Macchiati in my library. Patch lists the paper under the corrected title.

The second paper, published in the same volume as the first, and to which I know of only one reference, that of Dr. Minos Martelli, 1950, who lists it in a species bibliography, describes one new genus and three new species, all unrecorded, so far as I am aware in Aphid literature. On the title page, which if numbered would be page 354 the description of *Toxoptera fusca* new species is started. Both alate and apterous viviparous females are described. The host is given as *Petroselinum sativum*. *Sipha euphorbiae* new species is

described on pages 355-356, the description being limited to the apterous viviparous female. The host is given as *Euphorbia esula* L. On page 356 the genus *Passeriniia* is very briefly described and indicated as new. The characters used being the number of segments in the antennae, the relative lengths of antennal segments, and long cylindrical cornicles. *Passeriniia rosae* a yellow species is described as new, various species of rose being given as hosts. All three new species are figured. I am not able to place two of the species described as new in synonymy and am not sure of the third, this is in part due to language difficulties. The name *Passeriniia* is preoccupied having been used in the birds by Viellot in 1816. The figures of the apterous viviparous female, the only form described, appears not to be very accurate and surely is not in accordance with the description of the genus in all respects. If it were not for the very short cauda figured, I should place *Passeriniia* as a synonym of *Macrosiphum*, I do this, despite the figure, for I suspect that it is of an immature female, in which case the cauda would be short, and if such be the case *Passeriniia rosae* M. is most likely a synonym of *Macrosiphum rosae* L.

In a paper published by Macchiati in 1882 *Myzus roseum* M. *Sipha euphorbiae* M. and *Toxoptera fusca* M. are listed under their respective genera, under a heading "Indice Delle Specie Di Afidi Osservati In Sardegna." *Passeriniia rosae* M. is not listed, but *Siphonophora rosae* L. is. I think this is the first listing of *Macrosiphum rosae* (L.) from the works of Macchiati. Can it be that he already recognized his new genus and species as synonyms?

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Macchiati, Luigi.

Altro Contributo Agli Afidi Di Sardegna Colla Descrizione Di Tre Specie Nuove. Revista scientifico-industriale di G. Vimercati. Firenze, a. XII, 1880,\* n. 24, pp. 512-516. (note only one species was described and the Author has changed the title as given in the text, this is followed by Patch.) Pages 512 and 513 are not numbered.

Altro Contributo Agli Afidi Di Sardegna Colla Descrizione Di Tre Specie Nuove. Revista scientifico-industriale di G. Vimercati, a. XII. 1880,\* n. 16, pp. 354-360. Page 354 not numbered. I tav.

Specie Di Afidi Che Vivono Nelle Pianta Della Sardegna Settenzionale, Con Qualche Nozione Sul Polimorfismo Di Detti Insetti. Bullettino Della Societa Entomologica Italiana, Anno XVI, pp.331-337, reprint pages 6-7.

\*The date of the volume is given as 1880, however the Author indicates the date as 1881 in a footnote page not numbered of a reprint Aggiunta Agli Afidi Di Sardegna originally printed in *Bullettino della Società Entomologica Italiana*, Anno XIV, pp 243-249, 1882.

Martelli, Minos.

Contributi Alla Conoscenza Dell'Entomofauna Del Granoturco. Redia, Vol. XXXV, 1950, p 281.

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF *LACHNINI* (APHIDIDAE) FROM COLORADO

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In 1951 the writer and Dr. L. P. Wehrle published a paper, "Two New Species of *Lachnini* (Aphididae) from Arizona." Quite by coincidence the species published as new here, are closely allied to the two species described from Arizona.

### SCHIZOLACHNUS **WAHLEA** HOTTES, new species

#### APTEROUS VIVIPAROUS FEMALE.

Size and general color. — Length from vertex to tip of anal plate varying from 2.43-2.86 mm. Head and thorax black. Head made more or less gray by white powder. Prothorax with a broad "T" shaped powdered area. Mesothorax and metathorax almost free from powder except laterally and the posterior region of the metathorax which is provided with a transverse band. Abdomen either light brown or green alternately banded with narrow transverse rows of powder, there being about seven such rows. The rows are not confined to the dorsum, but continue on the ventral surface where they are almost complete. Immature specimens are free from powder, and are either black or greenish-black. Antennal segments dusky brown, with the first and last segments darkest. All femora except extreme base dark brown to almost black. Prothoracic and mesothoracic tibiae brown, with apical portions and tarsi darker. Metathoracic tibiae uniform dark brownish-black, tarsi the same.

Head and thorax. — Width of head through the eyes .48 mm. Head with a median suture. Rostrum typical of genus, attaining metathoracic coxae, in most cases; always surpassing coxae of mesothorax. Antennal segments with the following proportional